



## Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

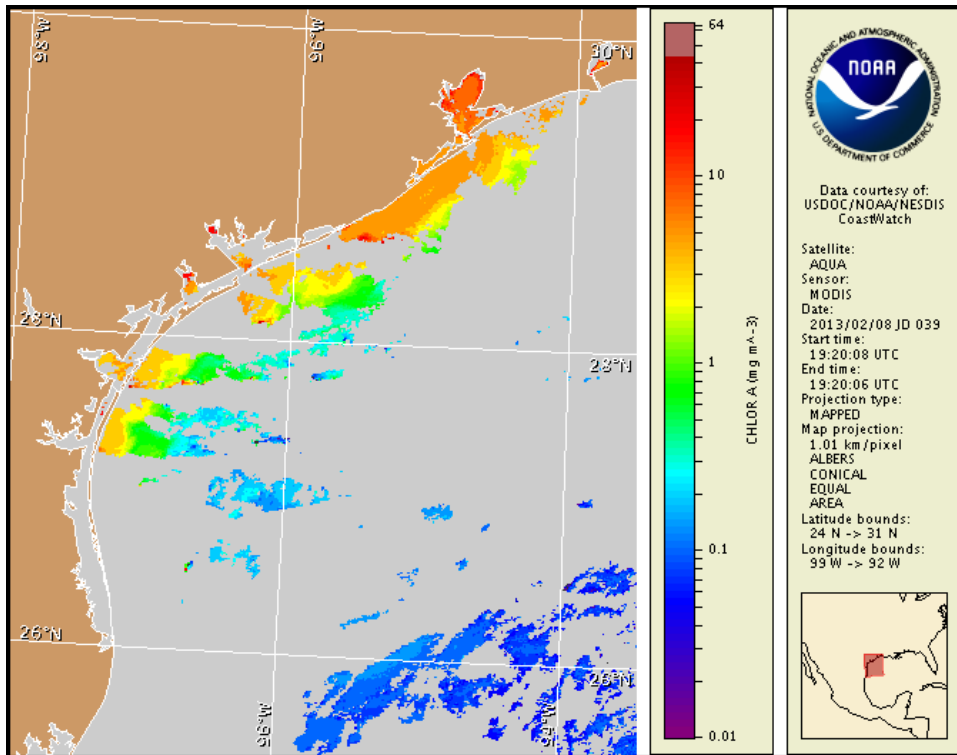
Monday, 11 February 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, February 4, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from February 1 to 8 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

## Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Tuesday, February 19. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

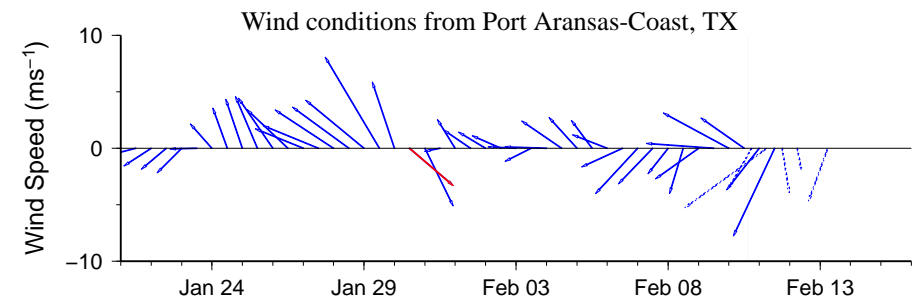
## Analysis

**\*\*Due to the upcoming Federal Holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, February 19.\*\***

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS imagery along the Texas coastline is completely obscured by clouds, limiting analysis. In MODIS imagery from 2/8 (shown left), patches of elevated chlorophyll (2-8  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to Padre Island. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential transport of over 150 km south from the Port Aransas region from February 8-14.

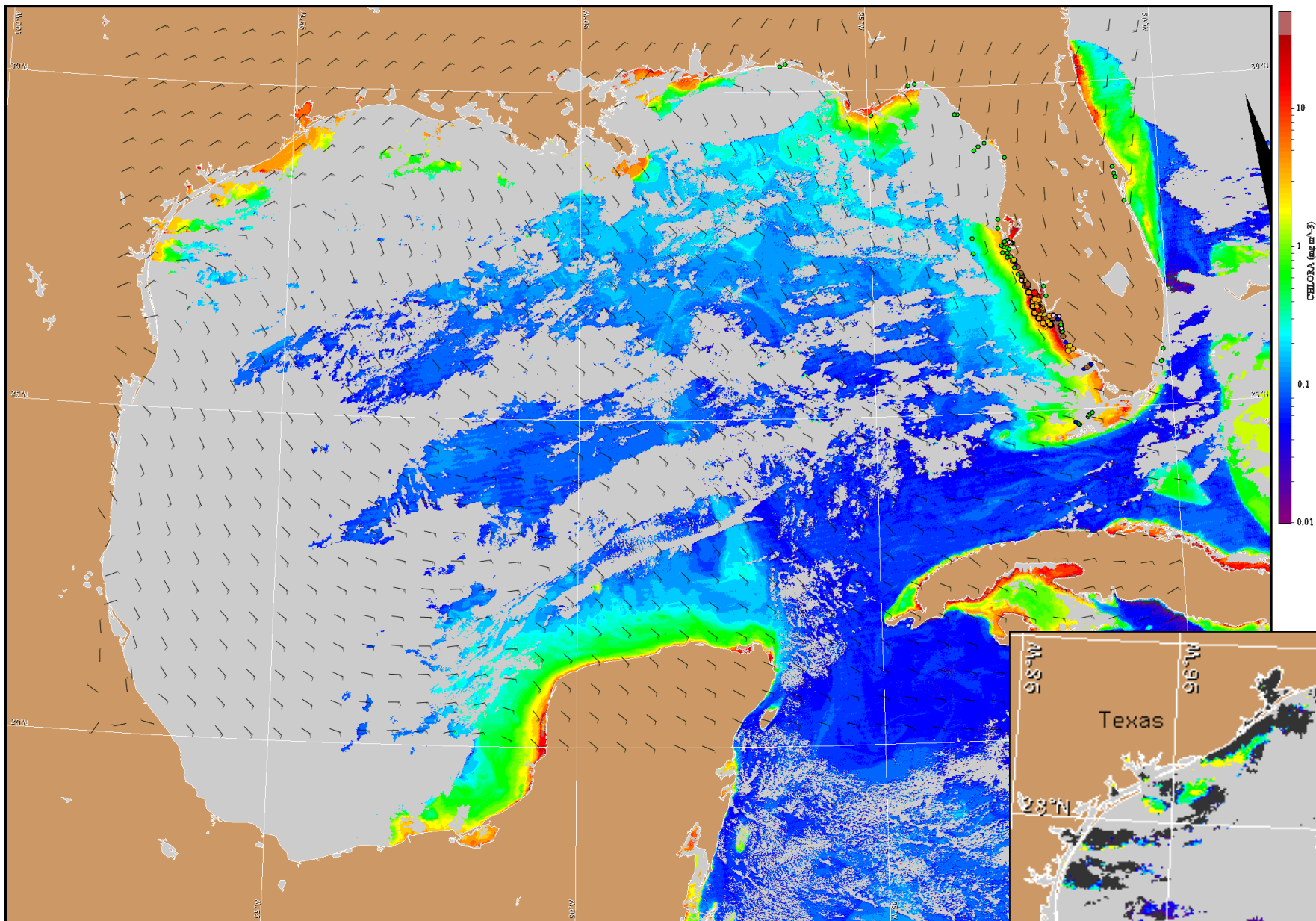
Derner, Davis



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

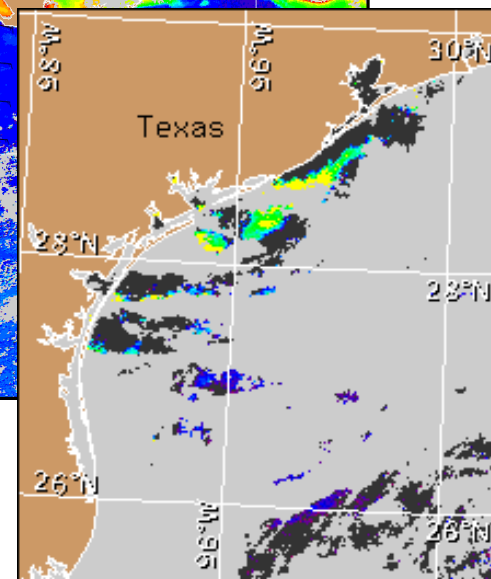
## Wind Analysis

**Port Aransas:** Northeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) today. Northeast winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Tuesday becoming north winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Tuesday afternoon. North winds (10-25kn, 5-13m/s) Wednesday. Northeast winds (5-10kn) Thursday shifting east in the afternoon. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Thursday night. East winds (5-10kn) Friday becoming northeast winds (5-10kn) Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for February 12, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from February 1 to 8 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).